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ABSTRACT

This report describes the organization and function of general child care and development programs, special programs and the State Preschool Program administered by the California State Department of Education. Also examined are the funding sources, eligibility criteria for participation, and program requirements. In addition to child development programs, general child care programs are said to include migrant and campus child development programs, school-age parenting and infant development programs, alternative payment programs, and resource and referral programs. Appendices include a family fee schedule for fiscal year 1981-82, and the field service regions within the Office of Child Development. (JCD)

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Publicly Subsidized Child Care and Development Programs in California

Prepared by the
Office of Child Development

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Wilson Riles, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Sacramento, 1981

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PUBLICLY SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA

The primary purpose of publicly subsidized child care and development programs in California is to assist low-income families to obtain and maintain employment. Through these programs families can also provide children with quality early developmental experiences. Such programs are an extension, not a replacement, of the family function.

The Department of Education is committed to providing quality child care and development through the administration of the following:

1. General child care and development programs, utilizing both child development centers and family day care homes and including contracts with county departments of public social services (welfare departments)

2. Migrant child development programs

3. Campus child development programs

4. School-age parenting and infant development programs

5. Alternative payment programs

6. Resource and referral programs

7. Indochinese refugee child care programs

8. State Preschool Program

Commencing with a historical perspective, this document presents an overview of the child care and development programs administered by the State Department of Education.

Historical Background

Subsidized child care in California began in the Depression years when the Federal Works Project Administration Nursery School Program provided food for children and jobs for unemployed teachers. The beginning of the programs as they exist today, however, started in 1943 with the passage of the Lanham Act. This Act established a federally funded child care program for mothers working in defense industries. In implementing the Lanham Act in California, the Legislature initiated a new approach to child care by placing the administration of a statewide child care program under the State Department of Education. Although not specifically called for in the bill, providing developmental experiences was an underlying principle of the program. After the war a child care center program was continued under state funding.

In 1962 Congress passed social services amendments (Title IV-A) to provide supplemental aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) for families that needed child care. The amendments made it possible for local governments to get three dollars in federal matching funds for every local dollar spent on child care. In California these programs were administered by the State Department of Social Welfare and operated by county welfare departments. Their specific purpose was to provide child care for mothers with low incomes who were engaged in work or training activities. In 1972 these programs were subsequently assigned to the Department of Education for integration under the Comprehensive Child Development Act.

In 1965 the federal government extended sponsorship of child services programs to those with emphasis on child development. Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act made money available to the states to finance compensatory education. In California a statewide compensatory education preschool program was established with the passage of Assembly Bill 1331 in 1965. This program, called the State Preschool Program, was very similar to the federal Headstart Program. In 1965 the Legislature also officially changed the legislative intent for child care services from the "provision of child care" to the "provision of supervision and instruction" and changed "child care centers" to "children's centers." Thus, the concept of "child development" was firmly established.

The California Legislature passed the Child Development Act (Assembly Bill 99) in 1972. This Act consolidated under the auspices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction all state-administered child development programs, including those formerly administered by the State Department of Social Welfare. Passage of the Child Development Act completed the development of the concept that had its origin in World War II--a recognition of the need for child care programs that were more than custodial in nature, with designation of the State Department of Education as the logical administrative agency for these programs.

Categories of Child Care and Development Programs

Services offered through the Office of Child Development are focused on children under five years of age. However, extended-day child care services are also provided. The categories of the program administered by the Office of Child Development are general child care and development programs, special programs, and the State Preschool Program.

A. General child care and development programs. The six major child care and development programs currently administered by the State Department of Education are general child development programs (including contracts with county welfare departments); migrant child development programs; campus child development programs; school-age parenting and infant development programs; alternative payment programs; and resource and referral programs:

   1. General child development programs. General child development programs utilize a variety of facilities, including child development

centers, family day care homes, and combinations of both. All these programs offer similar services that include, but are not limited to, basic supervision, educational experiences, health services, parent education, staff development, nutrition, and limited social services. Although some care is provided for infants, most programs serve preschool-age and school-age children. These programs are operated by a variety of private, nonprofit agencies and public agencies, such as community-based organizations, offices of county superintendents of schools, school districts, county welfare departments, and cities. Some of these programs are funded in part by federal funds.

2. Migrant child development programs. Migrant child development programs serve children and infants while their parents are employed in fishing, agriculture, or agriculturally related work. The centers are open for varying lengths of time during the year depending upon harvest activities in the area.

3. Campus child development programs. Campus child development programs are intended primarily to care for the children of students on two-year and four-year college or university campuses. In addition, they frequently serve as training sites for students enrolled in child development programs at the college or university. These programs are much like the general child development programs described previously.

4. School-age parenting and infant development programs. A number of school districts are funded to establish programs for the children of secondary school-age parents. Located on or near the high school campuses, these programs provide child development services for the infants and parent education and career development opportunities for their school-age parents while the parents finish their high school program.

5. Alternative payment programs. Alternative payment programs offer an alternative to child care modalities that concentrate on center-based care. The purpose of these programs is to offer an array of day care arrangements that may include in-home care, family day care homes, and child development centers. Payment to the licensed care provider selected by the family is made by the alternative payment agency as a vendor payment to the provider.

6. Resource and referral programs. Resource and referral programs provide information about available child care to parents and coordinate community resources for parents and child care providers. Resource and referral programs do not provide child care subsidies.

B. Special programs. In addition to the programs just described, a number of other programs have been designed to meet special needs. They include the Indochinese refugee child care programs, intergenerational child care, the preschool incentive grant, special programs for handicapped children, and the State Preschool Career Incentive Program (SPCIP):

1. Indochinese refugee child care programs

   a. As a result of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-24), the Office of Child Development, through an interagency agreement with the State Department of Social Services, funds agencies to serve Indochinese children who meet eligibility requirements as defined in the State Department of Education's Child Development Guidelines.

   b. Programs for Indochinese children must adhere to all applicable federal child care regulations. Indochinese refugee child care programs have the same requirements as general child development programs. This program type serves eligible children of Indochinese refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. An additional qualification is the intent that Indochinese refugee children be fully integrated into a program that serves children from various ethnic backgrounds. Eligibility requirements differ from the requirements for other child development programs in that the refugee must possess a Form I-94 issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This form must indicate that the refugee either has been paroled into the United States or has been granted volunteer departure status.

2. Intergenerational child care

   a. Studies have shown that the life-styles of older people often result in greatly diminished contact between the elderly and children and that older people often lack opportunities for meaningful involvement in community activities. In recognition of these findings, the Intergenerational Child Care Act of 1979 was passed in California to bring older people together with children in a child care program for their mutual benefit.

   b. The Office of Child Development conducted a competitive application process open to private, nonprofit agencies and public agencies or corporations. Funds were allocated to only two agencies, one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles, to establish experimental intergenerational child care center projects. These two programs will be considered pilot projects to develop effective models for utilizing senior citizens in child care programs and to disseminate ideas and resources. Initial funding was $192,000 for both programs for fiscal year 1979-80.

3. State Preschool Incentive Grant Program

   a. The intent of Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, was to ensure that all handicapped children have available to them a free, appropriate public education and related services designed to meet their unique needs; ensure that the rights of handicapped children and their parents or guardians are protected; assist states and localities to provide for the education of all handicapped children; and assess and ensure the effectiveness of efforts to educate handicapped children.

b. Public Law 94-142 funds are provided to the State Department of Education, Office of Special Education, under a grant award system in response to and approval of an application submitted to the federal government. A portion of the State Preschool Incentive Grant Program funds is subsequently assigned to the Office of Child Development for allocation to nonpublic school programs that are providing subsidized child development programs. As a compliance check, the Office of Child Development must determine that preschool incentive grant funds are used only as a supplement to other funding sources. Children served are handicapped and range from infancy to four years and nine months of age.

4. Special programs for handicapped children

a. These programs were originally funded by Title IV-A funds administered by county welfare departments. The advent of the Child Development Act of 1972 transferred all programs formerly administered by the State Department of Social Welfare to the State Department of Education.

b. For three years the funds were administered by the Office of Special Education. The Office of Child Development is currently conducting an intensive fiscal and programmatic review of these programs to determine total funding and expenditures, handicapping conditions of enrollees, ages served, programs provided, fees charged, staff qualifications, and other pertinent information. Staff members in the Office of Special Education are assisting in this survey, which will include recommendations for future administration.

5. State Preschool Career Incentive Program

a. The State Preschool Career Incentive Program is unique in that it serves college students who are employed as aides or teachers (or both) in the State Preschool Program. It provides funds for persons who want or need college credits for permits or credentials for child development programs.

b. Reimbursement from the State Department of Education is made for the exact amount of tuition charged for units completed by each student as well as the cost of books. For participants enrolled in a four-year college, a maximum of $350 per fiscal year is paid; for participants in a community college, a maximum of $90 per fiscal year is paid.

C. State Preschool Program. The State Preschool Program is a part-day educational program for prekindergarten children aged three years to four years, nine months, from low-income families. The program emphasizes parent education and parent involvement and includes health, nutrition, social services, and staff development components in addition to basic preschool educational activities. The State Preschool Program is state-funded and is administered by the Department of Education in one of two

ways. Either the Office of Child Development contracts with private agencies and offices of county superintendents of schools to provide programs or the Consolidated Application Program Division administers programs operated by school districts.

Funding of Child Care and Development Programs

A combination of federal, state, and locally generated funds currently support child care and development programs. The federal funds available for child development services come through an interagency agreement with the State Department of Social Services, the state's Title XX agency. Applicable regulations for each program type are determined by funding source. Financial support for child care and development programs administered by the State Department of Education for fiscal year 1980-81 amounted to $212.7 million from a mix of state and federal funding. Funding information is summarized in Table 1.

Assembly Bill 1288/77 required the State Department of Education to develop a new child care reimbursement system. The Average Daily Enrollment (a.d.e.) Child Care Reimbursement System was implemented in fiscal year 1978-79. Reimbursement under the a.d.e. system is based on the maintenance of a minimum a.d.e. level for each agency.

The costs of child care and development programs vary according to the different needs of the families served and the economic conditions prevailing in the community. The state reimburses each agency for services provided at actual cost or at the statutorily set maximum reimbursement rate, whichever is less. Personnel costs, which tend to vary from community to community and from agency to agency, account for the largest single cost component in child care and development programs. Agencies are awarded contracts to provide specified child care and development services after a competitive application process has been conducted. This process is briefly described in the following section.

Applications for Child Care and Development Program Funds

Whenever new funds become available, applications for funds for child care and development programs are opened to all public or private agencies or corporations interested in operating a subsidized child development program. A declaration of intent in the form of a letter initiates the application process.

When funding becomes available, applications are sent to currently funded agencies as well as to agencies that have submitted letters of intent or have contacted the Office of Child Development. The application opportunity is also publicized in various newspapers and newsletters. Those agencies or groups submitting applications are eligible to participate in the competitive process.

TABLE 1

Funding of Child Care and Development Programs Administered by the Department of Education's Office of Child Development Fiscal Year 1980-81

Program	Amount budgeted[1] (in millions)	Source of funds
General child care and development programs (including child development centers and family day care homes administered by private and public agencies)[2]	$151.1	Title XX General fund
Alternative child care programs[3]	26.6	General fund
Campus child development programs[4]	11.9	General fund
School-age parenting and infant development programs	3.7	General fund
Migrant child development programs[5]	4.9	General fund ESEA, Title I
Special programs for handicapped	0.6	General fund
Indochinese refugee child care programs	1.6	Federal
Intergenerational child care	0.2	General fund
State Preschool Program (non-school district)[6]	12.1	General fund
Total	$212.7	

Source: The 1980 Budget Act, adjusted for inflation per Senate Bill 863 (Chapter 798, Statutes of 1980).

[1]Does not include allocations made as a result of the passage of Senate Bill 863 (Chapter 798 of the Statutes of 1980) and does not include rent allowances of $344,944.

[2]Includes county welfare departments, school districts, and offices of county superintendents of schools as well as private agencies.

[3]Includes alternative payment and resource and referral programs. Senate Bill 863 (Chapter 798 of the Statutes of 1980) eliminated this distinct program category. Center-based programs and family child care homes were moved under the general child development programs category, and alternative payment and resource and referral programs became distinct program categories. However, the Governor's Budget still budgets money for the four program types as shown. It should also be noted that the budget amount shown includes $99,000 for "search and serve" in resource and referral programs.

[4]Includes $8.0 million campus child care tax bailout.

[5]Pending additional $1.5 million in ESEA, Title I, funds.

[6]Another $16.4 million is used elsewhere in the Department of Education to provide state preschool programs in school districts.

Applications received in the Office of Child Development undergo intensive review. The application form itself is designed to give a comprehensive picture of the applicant agency, the identified needs, and local resources. A system of evaluation has been established that enables the reviewing staff to rank the applications. Each applicant submits a detailed projected budget. The highest scoring applications receive an applicant interview.

A formal contractual agreement between the Office of Child Development and the selected agency is entered into shortly after selection for funding. The agency then is empowered to make fiscal commitments and claim for reimbursement from the state according to the funding regulations and guidelines issued to them.

Eligibility for Child Care and Development Services

Families may be found eligible for child care and development services if:

1. They receive income through AFDC, Supplemental Security Income, or the State Supplemental Program.

2. Their gross family income in relation to family size meets eligibility criteria established by the fee schedule (see Appendix A).

3. The family was referred by a legal, medical, or social service agency because of abuse or neglect or risk of abuse or neglect.

The family must also be found to need child development services because of one of the following:

1. Lack of employment

2. Search for employment

3. Vocational training

4. Incapacity of parents

5. Need for protection from abuse or neglect

The typical family served is composed of two children and one parent who is employed in a low-income job. All programs must maintain a waiting list for enrollment. Waiting times for enrollment average six months to a year. The top priority for enrollment is given to children who are abused or neglected or who are at risk of abuse or neglect as determined by the county welfare department or another social service agency. Second priority goes to children of one-parent or two-parent low-income families in which one parent or both parents are working.

During fiscal year 1980-81, a total of 49,937 full-time-equivalent children will have been served by the various child care and development programs, and 19,300 children will have been served by the State Preschool Program.

Child Care and Development Program Requirements

Program guidelines and regulations specify eligibility criteria, enrollment priority, and fees to be assessed based on a family's size and income. The state prescribes standardized attendance accounting and reporting procedures.

All child care and development programs administered by the Department of Education provide a comprehensive range of developmental experiences for the children enrolled in these programs. In carrying out its responsibilities under the Child Development Act, the Department requires each public and private agency with which it contracts to include the following:

1. Education development

2. Special needs

    a. Instruction for limited-English-speaking and non-English-speaking children
    b. Multicultural awareness
    c. Care and development for handicapped children

3. Health services

4. Nutrition services

5. Social services

6. Parent education

7. Staff development

The primary function of the Office of Child Development is providing technical assistance in the various program areas. The administrative structure of the office is described in the following section.

Responsibilities and Organization of the Office of Child Development

Child care and development programs are administered within the Department by the Office of Child Development. Among specific responsibilities assigned by the Education Code are:

1. Adoption of rules and regulations pursuant to the administration of child development services (Education Code sections 8260 and 8261 provide, however, that all regulations applicable to the disbursal of Title XX funds shall be compatible with federal regulations.)

2. Development and coordination of resources, provision of technical assistance, and program monitoring (Education Code Section 8260)

3. Delivery of child development services through contracts with local agencies (Education Code Section 8262)

4. Licensure, under agreement with the Department of Social Services, a state agency, for community care licensing, of all facilities under contract with the Department of Education for the provision of child development services (Education Code Section 8262)

5. Apportionment of state support for child development programs (Education Code sections 8265, 8268, 8269)

The Office of Child Development is managed by the Director, who is responsible to the Chief, Division of Child Development and Nutrition Services. The Office is organized into the Field Services Section, the Compliance Section, and the Planning and Development Section. The organizational structure of the Office of Child Development is presented in Figure 1.

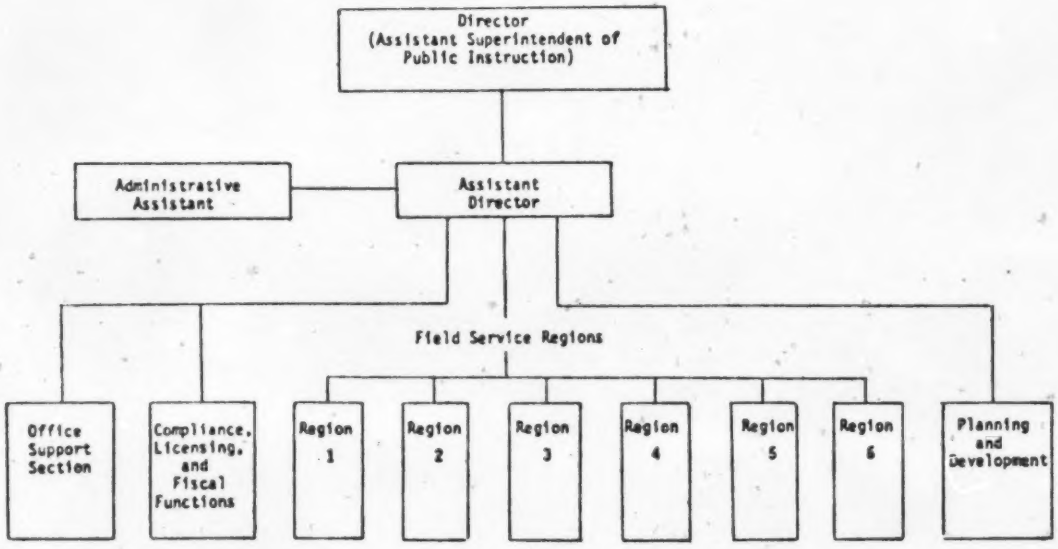

Fig. 1. Organizational structure of the Office of Child Development

The six field service regions cover the state. Each regional team is headed by an administrator who reports directly to the Assistant Director. A map detailing the geographic boundaries of each region can be found in Appendix B. The field service regional teams are the primary contacts with each of the provider agencies and are responsible for professional and management assistance to local agencies. They also provide assistance with program development and resource identification directed to resolving local problems and needs.

The Compliance Section is responsible for compliance reviews directed to ensuring that local agencies are adhering to all applicable rules and regulations and the requirements of a contract. This section also receives and processes the monthly and quarterly fiscal reimbursement claims submitted by all agencies and apportions to them the monies earned. All the fiscal processes and functions, including the monitoring of state operations monies and the allocation of local assistance funds, are conducted by staff members in this section. Finally, the Department of Social Services, Facility Licensing Division, delegates to the Office of Child Development, by means of an interagency agreement, the responsibility for licensing all child care facilities where appropriate. Staff members from this section conduct licensing reviews throughout the state and issue licenses.

The Planning and Development Section is responsible for the formulation of regulations, guidelines, and interagency agreements as well as the development of the Department of Education State Plan for Child Development Programs in California. This section provides staff support for office management, for the field service teams, and for the Compliance Section. The Planning and Development Section staff members also develop the necessary frameworks within which all legislative and regulatory efforts are directed.

California State Department of Education
Office of Child Development
CD 9608a (Rev. 7-81)

APPENDIX A

FAMILY FEE SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1981-82

Daily family fee Part-time[1]	Daily family fee Full-time[2]	Number in family 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Hourly family fee[3]
		Income level												
$0.23	$0.45	$544	$711	$875	$1046	$1213	$1380	$1412	$1443	$1475	$1506	$1537	$1564	$0.05
0.27	0.54	558	729	898	1073	1244	1416	1449	1480	1513	1545	1577	1605	0.06
0.32	0.63	572	748	921	1100	1276	1452	1486	1518	1552	1584	1617	1646	0.07
0.36	0.72	586	766	944	1127	1307	1488	1523	1555	1590	1623	1657	1687	0.08
0.41	0.81	600	785	967	1154	1339	1524	1560	1593	1629	1662	1697	1728	0.09
0.45	0.90	614	803	990	1181	1370	1560	1597	1630	1667	1701	1737	1769	0.10
0.50	0.99	628	822	1013	1208	1402	1596	1634	1688	1706	1740	1777	1810	0.11
0.54	1.08	642	840	1036	1235	1433	1632	1671	1705	1744	1779	1817	1851	0.12
0.59	1.17	656	859	1059	1262	1465	1668	1708	1743	1783	1818	1857	1892	0.13
0.63	1.26	670	877	1082	1289	1496	1704	1745	1780	1821	1857	1897	1933	0.14
0.68	1.35	684	896	1105	1316	1528	1740	1782	1818	1860	1896	1937	1974	0.15
0.72	1.44	698	914	1128	1343	1559	1776	1819	1855	1898	1935	1977	2015	0.16
0.77	1.53	712	933	1151	1370	1591	1812	1856	1893	1937	1974	2017	2056	0.17
0.81	1.62	726	951	1174	1397	1622	1848	1893	1930	1975	2013	2057	2097	0.18
0.86	1.71	740	970	1197	1424	1654	1884	1930	1968	2014	2052	2097	2138	0.19
0.90	1.80	754	988	1220	1451	1685	1920	1967	2005	2052	2091	2137	2179	0.20
0.99	1.98	768	1007	1243	1478	1717	1956	2004	2043	2091	2130	2177	2220	0.22
1.08	2.16	782	1025	1266	1505	1748	1992	2041	2080	2129	2169	2217	2261	0.24
1.17	2.34	796	1044	1289	1532	1780	2028	2078	2118	2168	2208	2257	2302	0.26
1.26	2.52	810	1062	1312	1559	1811	2064	2115	2155	2206	2247	2297	2343	0.28
1.35	2.70	824	1081	1335	1586	1843	2100	2152	2193	2245	2286	2337	2384	0.30
1.44	2.88	838	1099	1358	1613	1874	2136	2189	2230	2283	2325	2377	2425	0.32
1.53	3.06	852	1118	1381	1640	1906	2172	2226	2268	2322	2364	2417	2466	0.34
1.62	3.24	866	1136	1404	1667	1937	2208	2263	2305	2360	2403	2457	2507	0.36
1.71	3.42	880	1155	1427	1694	1969	2244	2300	2343	2399	2442	2497	2548	0.38
1.80	3.60	894	1173	1450	1721	2000	2280	2337	2380	2437	2481	2537	2589	0.40
1.89	3.78	913	1194	1475	1757	2038	2319	2372	2425	2478	2530	2583	2635	0.42
1.98	3.96	927	1213	1498	1785	2071	2356	2410	2464	2518	2570	2624	2677	0.44
2.07	4.14	942	1232	1522	1813	2104	2393	2448	2503	2558	2611	2666	2720	0.46
2.16	4.32	956	1251	1545	1841	2137	2430	2486	2542	2598	2651	2707	2762	0.48
2.25	4.50	971	1270	1569	1869	2170	2467	2524	2581	2638	2692	2749	2805	0.50
2.34	4.68	985	1289	1592	1897	2203	2504	2562	2620	2678	2732	2790	2847	0.52
2.43	4.86	1000	1308	1616	1925	2236	2541	2600	2659	2718	2773	2832	2890	0.54
2.52	5.04	1014	1327	1639	1953	2269	2578	2638	2698	2758	2813	2873	2932	0.56
2.61	5.22	1029	1346	1663	1981	2302	2615	2676	2737	2798	2854	2915	2975	0.58
2.88	5.76	1043	1365	1686	2009	2335	2652	2714	2776	2838	2894	2956	3017	0.64
3.15	6.30	1058	1384	1710	2037	2368	2689	2752	2815	2878	2935	2998	3060	0.70
3.42	6.84	1072	1404	1733	2065	2401	2726	2790	2854	2918	2975	3039	3102	0.76
3.69	7.38	1087	1422	1757	2093	2434	2763	2828	2893	2958	3016	3081	3145	0.82
3.96	7.92	1101	1441	1780	2121	2467	2800	2866	2932	2998	3056	3122	3187	0.88
4.23	8.46	1116	1460	1804	2149	2500	2837	2904	2971	3038	3097	3164	3230	0.94
4.50	9.00	1130	1479	1827	2177	2533	2874	2942	3010	3078	3137	3205	3272	1.00
4.77	9.54	1145	1498	1851	2205	2566	2911	2980	3049	3118	3178	3247	3315	1.06
5.04	10.08	1159	1517	1874	2233	2599	2948	3018	3088	3158	3218	3288	3357	1.12
5.31	10.62	1174	1536	1898	2261	2632	2985	3056	3127	3198	3259	3320	3400	1.18
5.58	11.16	1188	1555	1922	2289	2665	3022	3094	3166	3238	3299	3371	3442	1.24
5.85	11.70	1203	1574	1945	2317	2698	3059	3132	3205	3278	3340	3413	3485	1.30
6.12	12.24	1217	1593	1969	2345	2731	3096	3170	3244	3318	3380	3454	3527	1.36
6.39	12.78	1232	1612	1992	2373	2674	3133	3208	3283	3358	3421	3496	3570	1.42
6.66	13.32	1251	1635	2020	2405	2791	3175	3247	3320	3392	3463	3536	3608	1.48

[1] Part-time: Enrollment for fewer than 4.5 hours per day

[2] Full-time: Enrollment for 4.5 or more hours per day

[3] Hourly family fee: Used by County Welfare Departments only

Eligibility for Child Day Care

A family whose gross monthly income at the time of application is more than the amount shown in the following table is ineligible for subsidize child development services. To facilitate eligibility determination, the 84 percent level of the state median income is underlined above.

	Number in family 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross monthly family income (84 percent of state median income)	$913	$1194	$1475	$1757	$2038	$2319	$2372	$2425	$2478	$2530	$2583	$2635

Any family receiving child development services whose gross monthly family income increases beyond the amount entered at the bottom of the column for the appropriate family size becomes ineligible for subsidized child development services.

PARENT FEE SCHEDULE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Select from columns 1 through 12 the column appropriate for family size.

2. Locate monthly family income in that column.

3. If family income is lower than the first figure entered in the column, no fee is charged. Also, no fee is charged for families that are receiving AFDC or SSI/SSP or is a situation in which child care services are directed toward a goal of protection.

4. If family income is equal to or more than the figure at the top of the income column selected in accordance with the family size, a fee is assessed which corresponds to the rate in the right-hand or left-hand margin.

5. To find the fee, separate with a ruler the upper and lower figures between which the family's income falls. For example, a family of four has income of $1,050. That income is greater than $1,046 but is less than $1,073. Place a ruler between $1,046 and $1,073. The correct fee is read as .23 or .45 depending upon whether the child is receiving full-time or part-time care. For county welfare departments, the hourly fee of .05 appears in the right-hand margin.

6. This fee schedule ranges from 50 percent to 115 percent of the state median income, as determined by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services for the 1981-82 program year. However, only families whose incomes as of the date of application are at or below 84 percent of the state median income may be certificated for service. The 84 percent level for families ranging in size from one to 12 members is shown on the front of this form at line 27 (underlined) and at the bottom.

   Families once admitted to service may continue until income exceeds 115 percent of the state median income. The bottom entry in each of the 12 columns equals 115 percent of the state median income.

7. The fee assessed is a family fee. Families with multiple children in care pay only for the child who is cared for the greatest number of hours.

APPENDIX B

The Six Field Service Regions Within the Office of Child Development

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